

TREND OF COKE MARKET TAKES TURN FOR THE BETTER.

MINING CONGRESS CALLS ON SENATORS FOR ACTION.

Demands That the House Bill Creating a National Bureau of Mines Be Reported Out of Committee.

MEMBERS DALLY; MEN DIE

Bureau Is To Work Along Scientific Lines Permanently In Efforts To Decrease the Loss of Life in Mines. Warm Open Letter

The American Mining Congress at one result of its meeting at Pittsburg in December, is actively striving to secure the enactment at the present session of Congress of the bill creating a Bureau of Mines which was passed by the House at the last session and which now hangs fire in the Senate. The officers of the Mining Congress demand that Senator Charles Ditch of Ohio shall report the bill from his committee on Mines and Mining, of which he is chairman. The committee has endorsed the bill but it remains pigeon-holed.

J. F. Calbreath, Secretary of the American Mining Congress, in an open letter on the subject, says:

"This is a movement to save the lives of 4,000 miners a year. In 1907, more than 3,000 men were killed, and double that number seriously injured in coal mines, while nearly half as many more were killed and injured in other classes of mines. Our mining death rate is the greatest, two to four times in other countries per thousand men employed, in spite of the fact that our mines are naturally the safest in the world. This bad condition is growing worse as our mines are becoming deeper and the dangers increasing."

"The remedy must come in this country as it has in other mining countries, not so much by stringent legislation, as through well organized, confirmed, scientific investigations, the results of which can be used as a basis of proper State laws and mine regulations.

"Here as has been found necessary elsewhere, the national government should establish a Bureau of Mines to conduct these investigations under such restraining conditions as will secure the full confidence and cooperation of the miners operators and the States. No temporary effort on the part of the government like the present, however energetic, can begin to accomplish this necessary result."

"The States are joining in the request for such an investigation bureau, knowing that it will have no part in the work of mine inspection or super vision. The House of Representatives in May passed a bill creating such a bureau by a vote of 226 to 21 and the bill was promptly approved by the Senate Committee. The national party platforms of last year pledged the establishment of such a bureau, and the miners of the country are asking that these pledges be fulfilled.

"But the Senate is waiting for a convenient season and during each working day while it waits a dozen or a score of miners are killed or injured. And meanwhile Congress is wisely appropriating many million for the support of a number of national bureaus for investigations to help other of our great industries."

DEMAND LOWER RATES

Coal Shippers of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio Make Kick

New York, Feb. 17.—Traffic managers of a number of leading railway lines met here to consider the grievances of the soft coal operators in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio who charge the transportation companies with discrimination in freight carrying charges alleging that more favorable rates are granted to West Virginia products. These, they say, the coal men claim have played havoc with their business and they have made a demand for an all around reduction declaring that if this is not granted they will present their case to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The traffic managers did not reach any definite conclusion but will report to their executives for final action.

COKE REGION WATER STAGE

Copious rains of the past few days have swollen the streams and water courses of the region until they are higher than any time since last spring furnishing plenty of water for operations.

FURNACES PLACE BIG COKE ORDERS; OPEN MARKET PRICES GROW FIRMER; OUTPUT AND SHIPMENTS HOLDING UP.

Several Large Steel Makers Are Covering Their Requirements for the Year and Some Coke Has Been Sold for Next Year—Standing Loads in the Region Are Being Reduced.

The week closed with general reductions in the Connellsville coke trade much better than at any time since the year opened. Within the past ten days ending furnace interests have made arrangements for coke aggregations, 165,000 tons covering 1909 and some for 1910 these being the largest single contracts which have been placed within so short a time for many months. Following the recent increase in costs at the Frick plants these contracts show that while nothing like a boom has set in, improvement is coming in the direction of expansion.

At present production increased more than 8,000 tons during the week while shipments remained practically stationary as compared to the previous week. Total shipments are still running well below 10,000 per week due to last week's shipments included several hundred cars of standing coke and this has resulted in reducing the standing loads of stock coke below 1,000 car. Operators are continuing in increasing numbers of inquiries and prices are showing a decided tendency toward stiffening. Spot furnace coke is up 100 car on week ago.

The interests which have placed the contracts within the past ten days had been securing the right to supply all through brokers in endeavor to secure blocks of the cheap coke with which they had heard. They found that good coke could not be obtained in quantities at the required low price which had been quoted on old lots and which were not being quoted by any means. At all the indications a high market in the near future is indicated with a broadening demand for these interests having covered their requirements and will do less to follow him others who have been buying coke from month to month as they needed it. The contracts closed are said to have been at good prices compared to the figures quoted for the past few months and it is believed that none of this coke is going out less than \$1 per ton while the greatest part of it for third and fourth quarter deliveries has been sold around \$1.00.

The conditions have inspired new hope in miners generally of finding better opportunities in the field of the Cambria Steel Company is one of the buyers. It has closed contracts aggregating 8,000 tons for delivery at the rate of about 1,000 tons per month in supplying three additional furnaces which it will shortly put into blast at its own expense.

These furnaces are now being modernized for a start as soon as possible and additional coke shipments will commence about the first of the month. The Colonial Coke Company secured a good share of these contracts.

Another large concern which has covered a part of its needs is the Illinois and Wisconsin Steel Company of Chicago which has emerged from bankruptcy and is yet to be fully reorganized. The new Royalton plant of W. Runey made its first coke 70 tons being fired. No coke is yet being shipped from this works but shipments will shortly

start to an aggregate of 60,000 tons.

Leading coke producing concerns of the region which has been shipping to the Wisconsin people for some time will ship this coke.

In addition to the above another large eastern firm in west is also in contact on a two-car scale.

It is understood that the first car engaged is for the 900-ton contract to run into this.

The Public Iron & Steel Company is also in its No. 2 furnace coke for delivery during the first quarter \$1.00 per ton.

The American Metal Co. and Davis Iron and Steel Report says:

A company of the English is to test out the power to be used in the production of iron and steel.

The American Metal Co. of Shippensburg is being rebuilt rapidly and is expected to be ready for blowing in the middle of March.

The management of the company will make a modern furnace and a larger quantity of coke than in the past.

With the exception of the closing of the Lehigh coke plant (the former coke interests in the region) running in the ovens steadily with the evidence of the market being out.

During the first week the Runey interest returned to a six-day working basis and the day after the 21st the Frick Coke Company continued to run five days while other operators ran from four to six days according to their requirements.

The impression is that the market is not yet out of the woods.

On Saturday evening at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Union in Pittsburgh, the members of a unanimous vote expressed their desire that the Boden bill be brought before the present Legislature for final passage.

The Boden bill is favored by the miners and other to whom it is known that the miners are the ones who work in the mines.

The miners are also known to have a desire to have the miners' rights restored.

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MAJORITY OF 1,248 FOR CONSOLIDATION OF TOWNS.

Splendid Turnout of Voters to Aid the Making of a Bigger and Greater Town.

IT WAS ALMOST UNANIMOUS

Majority in Connellsville Was 1,108 and in New Haven 112, Exceeding By Far the Fondest Hopes of Those Who Wanted To See The Town Merged into a Greater City. Some Features of the Election Day Vote on the Question

NOTE FOR CONSOLIDATION
Connellsville, Pa.
In the 2nd Ward, in Union Total
For 231 279 241 47 49 1,511
Against 1 39 8 4 13 51
Joint Majority 1,48 Majority in Connellsville, 1,108 Majority in New Haven 112

Greater Connellsville becomes assured fact by an overwhelming vote which was cast in Connellsville and New Haven Tuesday. The vote in Connellsville was nearly unanimous while in the borough across the Youghiogheny the voters registered themselves in favor of Consolidation by a vote of almost two to one. It was a great victory for the forces of Consolidation.

Although there were rumors that schemes had been aid in Connellsville to kill the movement this proved incorrect. There is no indication from the returns that there was the slightest organized effort in any ward to defeat the movement on this side of the river.

A good many votes were lost for the movement in Connellsville early in the day because the voters over looked the matter.

James S. Darr of the First Ward was an enthusiast who forgot to vote for the movement and immediately after discovering his mistake he made a rush for posters warning voters not to overlook the matter. These cards were posted about the polling places in all the wards. They had a good effect and called attention of scores of voters to the question when it might have been overlooked. The various election boards also instructed the voters in regard to the matter.

Over in New Haven Jasper Johnson a staunch Consolidationist, voted early in the day and forgot to mark his ticket for the movement. But this had a signal effect upon the other voters and resulted in much good. Johnson told his troubles to all and the others were careful not to overlook the matter.

The New Haven Consolidationists were at the polls when they opened and remained throughout the day. Their influence was too great for the opposition to overcome and early in the day it became evident that efforts to defeat the movement were futile.

Only during the afternoon did the opposition show any signs but by that time the Consolidation advocates were so far ahead they did not worry. At no time after the first hour or so was there any doubt as to the outcome. The only question being the size of the majority. It was variously predicted that Consolidation would win from narrow margin to a vote to one vote, but even those who predicted 2 to 1 which was near the correct estimate were fearful that they had overestimated their strength.

Fears were removed however when Cooper Putte soon admitted defeat in the afternoon. Mr. Peterson was opposed to the movement and was the only real worker against it. The opposition of the others was a negative quantity.

The result in New Haven was the result of eternal vigilance and a strenuous campaign. When the movement first started the opposition was overwhelming but the arguments of those in favor were unswayable and the lack of any logical reply from those against the movement caused the tide to turn slowly but surely towards Consolidation. Two days before election saw several former opponents lined up with the movement while election day brought enough in line to make the outcome practically safe for uniting the two towns. The voters of the little borough across the Youghiogheny were the wisdom of the old motto. In Unison there is Strength and voted accordingly.

New Haven also elected prominent men to the school offices this spring and that portion of Greater Connellsville will be well represented in the new Town Council. The Consolidationists today are enthusiastic over the return and the spirit did not roll up in it in Connellsville is ample evidence that the new territories will be welcomed with open arms into the greater city which will rise from the ashes of the two old boroughs.

EVANS WINS IN FIGHT FOR BURGESS

Republican Candidate Becomes First Executive of the New Greater Connellsville.

Consolidation and a Republican Burgess!

That is the outcome of Tuesday's election. Evans, 162 to 119 George D.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Connellsville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 13, 1909.

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
362	260	Acme	W. T. Haase	New York
	260	Acme	Penn Coke Co.	Uniontown
52	20	Albermarle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	20	Albermarle No 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
104	104	Albermarle No 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
104	104	Albermarle No 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	400	Boggsdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Greenwood
182	94	Beatts	Mt Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
200	100	Bethany	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Uniontown
26	20	Belle	Watson & Son Co.	Uniontown
120	10	Benton	Y. C. P. & I. Coke Co.	Cresson
20	20	Buckeye	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Bush Run	Bush Run Coke Company	Monaca
260	20	Canton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Connellsville
24	24	Carson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Greenwood
20	20	C. L. Robt	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Connellsville
20	20	C. G. Foster	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Clare	James Cochran Steel Co.	Greensburg
105	84	Clarissa	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Dawson
20	20	Cochran	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Greensburg
200	200	Cokers	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Continental No 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Continental No 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Continental No 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
120	120	Creswell	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
200	200	Dixon	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Dunn	Dunn & Sonville Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 1	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 2	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 3	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elizabeth	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Enterprise	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Monaca
186	125	Fort Hill	W. J. Haase	New York
97	97	Funders	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Monaca
100	100	Gardiner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Gates	J. R. Sautter & Co.	Pittsburgh
100	100	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburgh
20	20	Dunlap	Dunn & Sonville Co.	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 4	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 5	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 6	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 7	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 8	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 9	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 10	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 11	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 12	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
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100	100	Elliott No 45	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 46	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
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100	100	Elliott No 53	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 54	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 55	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 56	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
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100	100	Elliott No 78	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 79	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100	Elliott No 80	W. J. Haase	Uniontown
100	100	Elliott No 81	W. J. Haase	Greensburg
100	100			

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, '09

**THE HALTING COKE TRADE
DUE TO TARIFF AGITATION**

The halting condition of the coke trade is puzzling to many people, not a few of whom are engaged in the business, yet its explanation is as simple as it is deplorable.

The uncertainties of tariff legislation are responsible for the coke trade condition which is but a reflection of iron and steel conditions. For chasers of iron and steel are with holding their orders in the hope that the Tariff will be so materially reduced that foreign manufacturers will be let into the American market and prices will be materially cut in cost sequence.

The consumer is looking out for himself and cannot be blamed for attempting to make the most of a situation which gives promise of favoring his particular interests even though it bears heavily upon other interests. The ushers of trifling with the Tariff and the tolls of mercantile reductions in the iron and steel schedules are shown in effect already apparent upon the mercantile interests of the men posses such action.

The business boom is tending down by the Tariff agitation and will not be freed until revision is complete and it is shown that the principle of Protection has been preserved.

**SERVICE PENSIONS AND
INSURANCE FOR LABOR**

Service pensions are becoming general with the large corporations. Service pensions are both generous and just. They are also a good investment for capital. They establish a more cordial relation between employers and employees and promote steady and faithful service.

The establishment of an insurance system is another step in the line of this policy which will no doubt come in the near future. The only question to be determined is upon what basis to conduct it. Under the present system the corporate interest which are large employers of labor have no more means of estimating their hazard in damage cases than their employees have at calculating the hazard of their employment.

The most reasonable solution of the problem is a general insurance maintained by contributions from all branches of industry, thus giving the operator a fixed annual charge to meet this contingency. Such an industrial insurance combination is a big undertaking to organize and to capitalize but it is not without the bounds of modern finance.

It seems certain, however, that the uplift of humanity is steadily progressing.

**THE CHANGED POLICY
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA**

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's management has materially changed its policy in recent years in stead of trifling public opinion and public interests, it now exerts itself to please them, and to pay the communities along its lines the best possible service.

Connellsville has had some reasons to complain of its treatment at the hands of this company but if the constituency of some of its officials yesterday results in the establishment of a better order of things the company will not have cause to regret it. Connellsville only asks the Square Deal and a reasonable amount of protection against dangerous railroad conditions within its borders.

**THE POLITICAL BOOKS
MUST BE OPENED**

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Superior Court regarding Judge Umbel's decision that the Roberts Corrupt Practices Act is unconstitutional and directing that the petition of Edith Lohman be hearkened to and the expense accounts of the Fayette county Republican campaign of 1907 be publicly audited.

The decision was not unexpected in the Tariff case, though the close division of the Superior Court in the Van Swearingen case held out a hope to the latter that he might eventually win.

But the highest legal tribunal of the State has declared otherwise and it is evident that the political books will have to be opened.

Aside from any local consequences the verdict will be welcomed by honest voters everywhere and it is expected even by some politicians. Modern politics are becoming more and more difficult to handle and the end is always the same. We have a few more examples of it before us in Greene county. A wretched bank whose ruin brought distress to a large part of the homes of Greene county, sent its cash

over to the Penitentiary and would have sent him plenty of company if a too deliberate and too suspicious, omnipotent justice had not afforded them shelter from the law.

The strict enforcement of the Roberts act will make it difficult for any candidate to spend large sums of money in securing his election without at the same time running the serious risk of discrediting himself and for feasting his dearly bought victory.

It ought never to be necessary to bribe men to vote for or against candidates or measures in public life and every man who has so little appreciation of his right of suffrage as to not only accept bribes but actually demand them ought to have his franchise taken away. That sort of freedom is the kind who destroy freedom and invite autocratic government.

It is no secret that our politics are foul with bribery. It is time to clean house. Let it be done courageously but calmly, patiently but without passion or prejudice. We have another judicial election on hand this year. Let it be understood that an endurance contest between political pals is likely to crush those who are rolling them.

**SENATORIAL SITUATION
MATERIALLY CLARIFIED**

The passage by Congress of bill removing Senator Knox's disability for the office of Secretary of State, reducing the salary to its former proportions is not only a graceful tribute to the Senator's high character and the new President's desires but it also removes the anxious ambition of George T. Oliver and his friends.

The Constitutional enactment which Senator Knox colluded with is a part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania as well as that of the United States and it is founded in wisdom. It prevents legislators from attaching fat salaries to appointments which they aspire to.

That being the plain intent of the law and being plainly subserved by the reduction of the old salary there is no substantial foundation for the contention that the restoration of the old salary does not restore Senator Knox's eligibility to the Premiership because of an unbinding construction of the language of the Constitution.

It may be considered as certain that Senator Knox will enter the Cabinet and that his seat in the Senate will be vacated before March 4th when the matter of electing his successor will come up for legislative action. From present appearances the contest will be tame and uninteresting.

Mr. Oliver seems to have the job nailed down. Some doubts are expressed as to the ability of Mr. Oliver. It is perhaps not so commanding as that of Senator Knox but it will no doubt compare very favorably with much of the other Senatorial ability. Moreover we have faith in Mr. Oliver's expansive qualities.

A good editor can fill any public position with credit.

**THE INTENT AND THE
LETTER OF THE LAW**

It is a little ironical that the Constitutional lawyer of the Senate should get caught in the toils of the Constitution and the manner of his entanglement is "holy foreign to the intent of the enactment."

The purpose of the law was to prevent legislators from voting to raise the salaries of official positions into which they expect to step. When Senator Knox voted for an increase in the salary of the Secretary of State he had no notion whatever of ever occupying that position.

But the letter of the law is so plain that its intent cannot be considered and nothing remains to be done but to reduce the salary of the office of Secretary of State to its former proportions to make Senator Knox eligible to that position.

But it is a high compliment to the Senator that the Congress seems willing to remove the obstacle to his filling the position of Premier of the Tariff administration.

**TARIFF REVISION PROPER
ON PROTECTION LINES**

Lower iron and steel and coal and coke prices and possibly lower freight rates, will make a radical reduction in the fault on these products less desirable for the country than ever and especially dangerous and an welcome to labor.

A radical reduction in the iron and steel schedules must necessarily mean a reduction in the wages of that vast army of workmen employed in mills and mines.

The Republican members of Congress are mindful of the fact that the Republican party is pledged to a revision of the Tariff but the verdict of the last election was that the Tariff should be revised in the house of its friends.

There are seasons when cuts in the Tariff mean cuts in production cuts in prices and cuts in profits.

The Connellsville News is at its best in pointing out the errors of the Republicans in their handling of the Tariff.

The Klondyke of Fayette county has been constructed. John C. Connell, a man of great energy and a man of human and courageous proceeding during the building of smelters in town and in his eyes and the robbing him of his life while he was here.

**H. A. KUHN ON THE
BUSINESS OUTLOOK**

The second edition of Substantial Prosperity issued by the Pittsburgh Westmoreland Coal Company was prepared by H. A. Kuhn President of that corporation has made its appearance. It is illustrated by diagrams and tables showing past prices and periods of prosperity from which the future may be forecasted.

The excellency of its typographical appearance is equalled by the value of the information contained herein making the work valuable for reference. Mr. Kuhn treats the conditions of coal exhaustion with special reference to the Pittsburgh district. The pamphlet also contains diagrams showing the comparative production of wheat, gold and other important articles for a number of years.

The author is not a pessimist and shows that periods of depression are not only natural, but are often followed by periods of even greater prosperity. He treats the subject of the world's business from the standpoint of a man of affairs who does not easily lose his balance nor his faith in the future of the United States. The first edition of Substantial Prosperity which appeared at the beginning of the depression now passes the same as locomotive engine men, firemen and others. Members of the Veteran Employers Association have taken the initiative and appointed a committee to make the formal request.

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TEACHERS HAVE FINE MEETING.

Splendid Educational Gathering at Leisenring on Saturday.

DISCUSS IMPORTANT TOPICS

In Relation to the Conduct of the Schools -- Westmoreland Instructor is Present and Discusses the Ideal Teacher -- Other Subjects Handled.

One of the best educational meetings held in this vicinity for some time was a Teachers' Institute held Saturday in the High School auditorium at Leisenring No. 2 by the teachers of Dunbar township and several adjoining townships and towns. The instructors were men who were well acquainted with school work and their talks Saturday should prove very beneficial to every teacher present. In the afternoon the directors of Dunbar township attended the session.

The morning session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. H. M. Carnahan of Dawson followed by a song by the institute, A. J. McKee, Eng. of Pittsburgh, not being able to attend. A. Thuringer of Pittsburgh was present and gave a very instructive talk on "How to Get the Most Out of Hamilton's Arithmetic." A vocal solo by Prof. Ferdinand Kelly of the Township High School was the next number on the program. The meeting then adjourned until 1 P. M., when the afternoon session opened with a song by the institute.

Dr. Davis of the California State Normal than gave a very interesting talk on "The New Problems in Education." The next period was taken up with a selection by male quartette composed of Messrs. Ashe, Bishop and Kelly. Miss May Senior of Dunbar then delighted the audience with a very pleasing recitation. Miss Senior's selection was very humorous and was greatly enjoyed.

Prof. W. W. Ulerich, Ex-County Superintendent of the Westmoreland county schools, was the next speaker. Prof. Ulerich is widely known among the teachers of Fayette county and yesterday he was given a warm welcome by the teachers of Dunbar township. Prof. Ulerich spoke on "My Ideal Teacher." In part he said: "My ideal teacher is one who remembers when they were children, a well informed person, a lover of nature. She don't study the tint of a flower from a book but from the flower itself. She is an optimist, not a pessimist. She makes the best bargain financially she can and then teaches with all her might. My ideal teacher is not a teacher that will resign her school in the middle of the term for a few more dollars a month. She won't undermine another teacher to get her job. She loves children and sees all the beautiful things that belong to childhood. She attends the local institutes. She is a normal graduate and a reader of several educational magazines and last but not least a Christian." Prof. Ulerich also spoke of the scarcity of men teachers in the school stating that in Westmoreland county only eighteen percent of the teachers were men. He stated that until there were more men teachers in the schools the schools will not be what the schools of America should be.

Prof. Kelly then rendered another pleasing vocal solo after which the Hon. J. S. Carroll took up the remainder of the session with a very interesting talk on "The New School Code." Mr. Carroll was formerly county superintendent of the Fayette county schools and he was enthusiastically received by the teachers. In his talk he made no attempt to go into the School Code in detail but brought up parts of the Code which he thought might interest the directors and teachers in Dunbar township such as, the vaccination law, the text books, the number of school directors in the township, the age limit, the county institutes, the issuing of teachers' certificates, etc. If the code becomes a law the responsibility of vaccination in the schools will be taken entirely off the teachers. As to the teachers county "institutes all teachers not attending the institute will be fined \$2 per day. There will be no change in the teachers' salary. The minimum age for teachers will be 18 years. Heretofore there has been no age limit. If a teacher resigns her schools during the term she will not be allowed to teach in any other school as long as her contract with the other board is good. Many interesting questions pertaining to the new code was asked Mr. Carroll by the teachers, directors and visiting teachers present. At the conclusion of Mr. Carroll's talk the session came to a close.

Haste May Cause Death. Frightened by an approaching train John Carruthers, in his haste to cross the railroad bridge at Tyldale in Washington county, stumbled and fell head foremost into the creek below. His skull was fractured and he will probably die.

Looks Blue for Baseball. Monday was the day for posting the \$500 forfeit by clubs in the Pennsylvania and West Virginia League but none of the clubs came up to the scratch. Charderol has resigned from the circuit.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Vanderbilt is Visited by Second Conflagration Today.

VANDERBILT Feb. 15.—Fire was discovered this morning in the store of John Popovich, just three doors from the scene of the former disastrous fire, but it was extinguished before great damage had been done.

The building is occupied by a pool room and club room. Members of the club discovered the fire and extinguished it before it had gained any headway. It is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

GOOD ROADS RECEIVE AN ENERGETIC MOVE

Two Hundred People Hear Interesting Talks on Subject at Staystown.

STOYESTOWN: Feb. 16.—In the neighborhood of 200 farmers and others interested in good roads of this vicinity attended the good roads conference in the town hall Saturday night, when a number of enthusiastic addresses were delivered on subjects pertaining to the bettering of the roads of this vicinity. The principal speaker was Secretary of Agriculture N. B. Crittfield, a resident of the county, who is much interested in the campaign for better roads throughout the county. He spoke at length and gave some interesting and valuable information regarding the construction of good roads in other parts of the State. Other speakers were the Hon. W. H. Miller, John W. Mostoller, Dr. J. A. Gardner, Edward Smith, W. N. Miller and C. W. Williamson.

The meeting was presided over by W. H. Miller, with M. D. Reel as Secretary. A permanent good roads conference was organized and will meet at regular intervals. J. W. W. Mostoller was elected President, the Hon. W. H. Miller Vice President and H. W. Berry Treasurer. Dr. J. H. Gardner was made chairman of the committee on by-laws, with C. W. Williamson and Michael Zimmerman as the other members. The next meeting, which will likely be held in the near future, will be at the call of the President. All parts of the county were represented.

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Becoming enraged at finding Frank Cole and Mrs. Sanders in a room together with the door locked, William F. Sanders of Mt. Braddock grappled with the intruder and in the fight which ensued was killed. Cole struck the fatal blow over the head with a heavy iron poker, injuring him so badly that he died 10 minutes later without recovering consciousness. Cole later surrendered himself to the Grand Jury for the killing.

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NORMALVILLE.

NORMALVILLE, Feb. 13.—Perry Eno, who has been sick for sometime, is no better. He is getting weaker. Mrs. William Kennel of Bellefonte is visiting her parents, W. J. McLean, of that town. Charles Rose of near Rogers Mills is confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism.

Rev. College is conducting revival services in the U. B. Club.

Harry Dick, Millie Dick and Elizabeth of Freeds peacock are visiting at the home of their uncle William Henry.

The annual teachers' institute will be held at this place Saturday, March 6th. The program will appear later.

Russell Miller has proposed to the Rev. John W. Gallatin, proposed and will take possession next week.

Through the kindness of Representative J. S. Carroll we received a copy of the act to establish a public road system in this State. We have read it carefully and in our judgment think it good.

Rod Brooks of this place left for Pittsburgh last Tuesday, where he will learn the trade of a machinist.

Lloyd Miller is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary Miller.

A little son of Samuel P. Miller is confined to his home with pneumonia.

By popular subscription the members of the United Brethren Church in this township have raised \$1400.00 to purchase their pastor, Rev. College, a piano.

The J. R. O. is A. M. had an oyster supper in their hall last Saturday evening.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE YAYETTE COURT RECORDS.

Deeds Entered For Record at Uniontown in the Last Few Days.

Thomas N. Eastman and wife to H. C. Price Coke Company for \$3,000.00 in German township, \$2,475.85; January 14, 1909.

O. P. Starkle and others to John A. Velyar for lot in North Gallatin avenue, Union township, \$1; January 27, 1909.

John A. Wheal and wife to John W. Velyar for lot in Whayne avenue, North Union township, \$3,000; January 6, 1909.

John W. Dougherty and wife to Rachael Dougherty for lot in Connellsville township, \$1,000; January 21, 1909.

John T. Higgin and wife to Orlando Fischer for lot in Pithard township, \$1,000; January 21, 1909.

Pete J. Goyaux, Jr. and wife to Haven C. Webb and wife for lot in Springhill township, \$1,000; December 13, 1908.

John C. Neff and wife to Fawcett and Sons for lot in Monaca township, \$1,000; January 19, 1909.

E. Murray to Mrs. Catherine Connelius for lot in Washington township, \$75; April 26, 1907.

H. C. Price Coke Company to W. E. Price for \$1,000; January 22, 1909.

Hyden R. Craft and wife to James E. McKay for \$8 for lot in Redstone township, \$6,384.75; February 2, 1909.

John C. Gandy and wife to William Shaffer for 40 acres in Jefferson township, \$2,700; January 20, 1909.

Anna F. Buskin and husband to John Salica and wife for \$8 acres in German township, \$1,050; January 21, 1909.

Steve L. Gandy and wife to J. A. Springer for two lots in Altona street, South Union township, \$1,000; February 1, 1909.

Stewart Township School District to Austin E. Tissey and wife for lot in Pleasantville, \$50; April 5, 1908.

In a recent issue there was a record of a real estate transaction of property in Arch street from Joseph M. Marshall to D. Friedberg, consideration being \$800. This transaction was merely in the form of a verbal agreement and no written warrant deed.

Barbara Pace and others to Alberta Spangler for lot in Fayette City, \$1,000; November 1, 1908.

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Becoming enraged at finding Frank Cole and Mrs. Sanders in a room together with the door locked, William F. Sanders of Mt. Braddock grappled with the intruder and in the fight which ensued was killed. Cole struck the fatal blow over the head with a heavy iron poker, injuring him so badly that he died 10 minutes later without recovering consciousness. Cole later surrendered himself to the Grand Jury for the killing.

Sanders returned to his Mt. Braddock home yesterday evening to find his wife and Cole in the same room with the door locked. Hot words passed between the two men and they grappled. As they rolled towards the fireplace, Cole grabbed the poker and struck Sanders over the head with it, just then Mrs. Sanders, who had run away when her husband arrived, returned and interceded to stop the fight.

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COMPARISON OF COAL QUALITIES.

A General Classification of the Fuel Deposits of the United States.

HOW THE IMPURITIES VARY

D. Lord of the Geological Survey Discusses the Question With Reference to the entire Range of Coal Measures—Value of Analysis.

Dr. N. W. Lord of Columbus, Ohio, chemist of the technological branch of the United States Geological Survey in an article devoted to him makes some interesting statements and comparisons concerning the various coals of the United States. Some statements in his article are of special interest owing to reports concerning prospective coal, or reserves, and concerning which technical men have had the impression for years that they could never be burned for coke unless mixed with other coals.

D. Lord says in part:

"Six classes of coal are recognized by the United States Geological Survey—(1) anthracite, (2) semi-bituminous, (3) semi-bituminous, (4) bituminous, (5) sub-bituminous, (6) lignite.

The general qualities of these types of fuel are well known and correspond well to the coal found in regions of the earth. In certain regions, however, there are marked differences between the properties of the various coals, and these are best known coals differ widely not only in their physical and chemical properties but also in their behavior under certain conditions of combustion. These differences may be due to a large number of factors, such as presence of water, sulfur, etc., in the coal.

Italy buys \$52,000,000 worth of coal every year, probably more than from any one mine. Italian consumers want a guarantee by analysis.

George D. Howell, W. J. Slurges and M. A. S. J. of Indianapolis have formed the Indiana Coal & Coke Company, and will incorporate the concern near Indianapolis.

The Birmingham Coal & Iron Company has been thrown into the hands of receivers at Judge Jones of the Federal Court named A. W. Smith and James B. Moore, Jr., vice presidents, and George D. Howell, W. J. Slurges and M. A. S. J. of Indianapolis have formed the Indiana Coal & Coke Company, and will incorporate the concern near Indianapolis.

The chemical analysis of coal is mainly made up in the first place by the proximate analysis and I do not in the strict sense of the word an analysis at all. It means the percentage of moisture of the composition that has to be determined when treated in a certain conventional manner. It involves the determination of the moisture or loss in weight when the coal is dried under certain conditions of temperature and pressure, and the moisture of the material other than moisture which is driven off by heating the coal in a prescribed way in a platinum crucible, the fixed carbon which is the loss in weight of the coal after drying, and the ash which is the matter which the combustible matter is left burned out by heating in air, and finally the ash or non-combustible residue left from the heating treatment.

As contrasted with this is the ultimate analysis of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, oxygen and incombustible residue or ash are determined. This latter method of analysis is strictly a chemical analysis to determine the elements present in the coal and is independent entirely of the method of treatment.

The heating value of a coal is the amount of heat expressed in British thermal units developed by complete combustion of a pound of coal, and all analyses in which coal is used as a fuel is of course the fundamental factor on which the fuel value of the material is based.

Analyses of the above classes of coal in the order given show a progressive change consisting of an increase in the fixed carbon and in the ultimate analysis an increase in the amount of oxygen and hydrogen. It is interesting to note that the maximum heating value of these coals rests with the semi-bituminous coals of the Pocahontas type high in fixed carbon and comparatively low in volatile matter.

D. Lord continues:

The sulphur content of the coal is regarded as one of the most important factors in its value, and the bond of it in most of it must be considered as in fact an important factor. The coal proper only the iron or existing as iron pyrites in many cases, on the contrary, a large percentage of the sulphur present is derived from the pyrite itself. On the other hand, the analysis of the coal has been shown that the character of the coal proper is much less subject to variation in the matter of a given sample of coal than are the other important properties of the coal, particularly ash and sulphur, which varies greatly in different portions of the same seam and frequently varies considerably from one portion of a field to the other. A very interesting comparison is made in the middle Kittanning or 20 to 30 of the Ohio series, in which the sulphur content in certain portions of the seam covering areas of many square miles at a time, under one per cent, the amount increasing toward the east, the seam extending northward until again it reaches for the same coal the average sulphur content is over five per cent.

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FIELD NEWS IN CONCISE FORM.

Pittsburgh men have purchased 30,000 acres of mineral lands in Lick Creek, 11 miles from Braddock. The tract includes the site of the old Cambria Iron Furnace, which furnished iron to the Confederacy. Proectors have found that there are no veins of iron vein 10 feet wide, followed by veins of coal two to ten feet in thickness. The veins are being opened at a distance of six miles along Cambria Creek.

Gerry Human, the Cincinnati metallurgist, has gone into the coal and coke business as a partner and treasurer of the Cincinnati City Coal & Mining Company, and will devote the greater part of his time to its interests.

A considerable number of foreign miners have been engaged in the coal and coke business in Western Pennsylvania among them some new ones. The manufacturers for the last year in the state can be had easily in the records.

On July 1 of this year the new plant of G. H. Pittman, into which he has invested \$100,000, was completed. It is estimated that the plant will produce one ton of coke daily, or 360 tons of coke per month.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has placed in service a new engine, the "James B. Hogg," M. A. S. C. L. in this region and on the railroads in the state.

The coal dust question is not a new one, however, in the fact that there is more coal dust in the air now than ever before. The question is whether the dust of coal is injurious to health.

It is believed that the dust of coal is injurious to health.

Surveys and all branches of Construction Engineering, Railroads, Coal and Coke Works, Development of Coal Mines, Mapping, Tracing, Blue Printing.

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Works	Analysis of Silica Brick
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P. P. R. R.	Alumina 2.6
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B & O and C. R. R.	Lime 1.80
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Pitts. - an	870
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H. C. Rich. Co.	420
York & Shad & Bitner 1000	1000
Smith's Coal & Coke Co.	160
Kirkland Works	160

L. W. FOGG, Pres. & Consulting Engineer
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Waynesburg Engineering & Construction Company

Waynesburg, Pa.

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